COLLEGES OF THE STATE

President Martin, of DePauw University, Resigns, but Will Retain a Chair.

Other Resignations in the Faculty-A Notable Meeting of the Trustees and Alumni, and Some Eloquent Speechmaking.

Graduation Exercises and the Results Accomplished at Wabash College.

The Closing Day at Earlham, with Some Comparisons Between Old Times and the Present Methods of Management.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, June 19 .- The sixteenth annual contest for the Cloud prizes in declamation occurred this morning at 10 o'clock, in Meharry Hall. Great interest was manifested, and the contest was an unusually fine one. The prizes consist of three cash donations, the first, \$35; the second, \$25, and the third, \$15. There were eight contestants. The first was awarded to Will H. Wise, of Delphi, who declaimed "Spartacus to the Gladiators." The second, to Miss Ina F. Johnson, who spoke "Spartacus to the Roman Envoys," and the third to A. W. Moore, of Plainfield, who gave "Significance of Bunker Hill Monument."

This afternoon was devoted the aluminal exercises, as follows: Report of committee on necrology by the secretary. Address of welcome to the senior class by T. G. Duvall, A. B., class of '88. Response by Miss Mary Roth, Ph. B. An address to the class of '89 by Bishop John T. Newman, LL. D. The programme was interspersed with music from the School of Music. In the evening, at 7:30, the Aluminal Society assembled in west campus, and at 8 o'clock repaired to Meharry Hall and listened to an address by Jesse W. Weik, A. M., '75, on "Abraham Lincoln." A poem was also given by Edwin S. Hopkins, A. M., '73.

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The annual alumnal banquet then took
place in Ladies' Hall, with the following
programme: Toast-master, Hon. Mark L.
DeMotte, '53; Welcome, Prof. T. L. Neff, '83;
"Early College Life," Prof. E. E. Edwards,
'53; "The Sheepkin," Augustus L. Mason,
'79; "College Love Affairs," Col. John W.
Ray, '48; "Asbury's First Daughters,"
Bishop Thomas Bowman; "The College
Bell," Kate S. Hammond, '82; "What to do
ou Arriving at Greencastle," Heber Headen,
'89; "What to do on Leaving Greencastle,"
Florence Allen, '88; "Out in the World,"
Newland T. DePauw, '79.

PRESIDENT MARTIN'S RESIGNATION. Much sincere regret is expressed here over the unexpected and undesired resignation of Dr. Alexander Martin from the presidency of the university. This action has been contemplated for some time by him, but it was only when he felt that the university had passed through the crisis of the many recent and important changes that he fully determined to resign as the head of the college. The matter was frequently discussed with his family and the quently discussed with his family and the institution's chief benefactor, and owing to the great amount of work connected with his duties he thought best to sever his connection with the headship of the university. His entire administration has been marked with the most signal success, and under his large experience and ripe scholarship the institution has grown rapidly. His long experience as an educator and his eminent executive ability have won for him entire confidence, so that perfect harmony exists, and, without any demand for the exercise of discipline, order and marked advancement have characterized his entire administration. His many friends, both students and citizens, appreciate the fact that De-Pauw has lost a wise and efficient executive. He will, however, retain the chair of mental and moral science and Christian ethics, so that his presence and influence is not so that his presence and influence is not lost to the students. A committee will meet in August next to name his successor. Prof. Parr. dean of the Normal School, has also resigned to accept a position in St. Cloud, Minn. Professor Parr ranks among the most prominent educators of the State, and is also a man of remarkably strong intellectual ability. In his departure the college loses a thorough and diligent instructor, and a man of splendid ability. Dr. M. M. Parkhurst resigned the chair of practical theology. The business of the trustees was completed this evening, but all their work is not given to the public as not was completed this evening, but all their work is not given to the public as yet. Professor Tompkins, of the Normal School, was made dean of the school, to succeed Professor Parr. A petition was sent to the trustees to abolish Sunday-afternoon lectures, but it was not granted. The Alumni Society, at its meeting to-day, elected the following officers, viz.: President, Miss Martha J. Ridpath; vice-president, Hon. S. A. Hays; recording seceretary, Mrs. A. L. Lockridge; corresponding secretary, Prof. Chas. Dixon; treasurer, Mr. H. S. Renick. Chas. Dixon; treasurer, Mr. H. S. Renick.

MR. WEIK'S ADDRESS ON LINCOLN. The address of Mr. Jesse W. Weik, A. M., of the class of '75, was probably one of the most interesting of this commencement season. His subject, "Abraham Lincoln," has been with him a topic of special study for several years, and his talk reveals some entirely new and startling facts in the great President's life. Mr. Weik has just completed and has now in press a biography of Lincoln, known as "Herndon's Life of Lincoln." The following is part of the speech delivered here:

A charm which will endear him to every true American will always cling to the name of Abraham Lincoln. History never furnished the record of any life that more fully exemplifies than does that of Lincoln the truth of Burns's oftrepeated couplet, "The rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gowd for a' that." His boyhood struggles and the triumph of his maturer years afford a contrast rarely to be found in the annals of history; and the little school-boy and the grave student alike in the years to come will study that life with ever-increasing interest. On the subject of his early history Mr. Lincoln was strangely and extremely reticent. On other topics he was free and communicative, but once make an inquiry into his origin or descent and he closed up like a ciam. What his great secret or reason was we shall probably never know. It may occasion probably never know. It may occasion some surprise to state that it was over a year after his great debate with Douglas, a contest which gave him national prominence, and less than six months prior to his nomination for the presidency, that he would consent to the publication of any of the facts of his life. Even then the details he furnished—for they were furnished in his own handwriting, being a few items scarcely covering two whole sheets of note-paper, and which failed to state what his mother's name was, or whether his parents were ever married—were of the most meager and unsatisfactory nature. After his nom-ination he was reluctant to furnish the public with any further information, and it was at last found necessary to send the editor of one of the leading newspapers in Chicago to Springfield to obtain, if he could, the data for a campaign biography. Being made to face the question he still objected, and it was only after a private interview in which the presidential candidate made certain disclosures which the biographer ever afterward refused to divulge, that the ma-terials for the publication were obtained. "It is a great piece of folly," protested Lincoln—and I now quote from the biographer's manuscript—"to make anything out of me or my early life, and besides, as Judge Davis would say, 'it won't pay.' It can all be condensed into a single sentence, and that sentence you will find in Gray's Elegy: 'The short and simple annals of the poor.' That's my life, and that's all you or any one else

After a picture of Lincoln's early struggles to secure an education from the few books within his reach, Mr. Weik contin-

There were recently placed in my hands a series of letters written by Lincoln, shortly after attaining his majority, to a young lady whose grace and lovely bearing had charmed his fancy and awakened his latent passion, in which not a mistake in syntax, punctuation, and only a single one—and that a trivial omission—in orthography can be found. The words are appropriately chosen, the thoughts clearly expressed, and the style forcible and elegant. Without in-fringing on your patience, I beg to read a section from one of these letters. After an apology for addressing his dear Mary, whose cause lay nearest his heart, he approached the subject of his thoughts in the following delicate and elegant style: "You must know," he writes, "that I can not see you or think of you with entire indiffersince; and yet it may be that you are mistaken in regard to what my real feelings toward you are. If I knew you were not I should not trouble you with this letter. Perhaps any other man would know enough without further information; but I consider it my peculiar right to plead ignorance, and your bounden duty to allow the plea. I want of the benediction.

There are four private scholarships: The Wyatt scholarship, from the bequest of Miss Salina Wyatt, of Crawfordsville; the friends of the school. The benediction.

in all cases to do right, and most particularly so in all cases with women. I want at this particuin all cases to do right, and most particularly so in all cases with women. I want at this particular time, more than anything else, to do right with you; and if I knew it would be doing right, as I rather suspect it would, to let you alone, I would do it. And, for the purpose of making the matter as plain as possible, I now say you can drop the subject, dismiss your thoughts—if you ever had any—from me forever, and leave this letter unanswered without calling forth one accusing murmur from me. And I will even go further, and say that if it will add anything to your comfort or peace of mind to do so, it is my sincere wish that you should. Do not understand by this that I wish to cut your acquaintance. I mean no such thing. What I do wish is that our further acquaintance shall depend upon yourself. If such further acquaintance would contribute nothing to your happiness, I am sure it would not to mine. If you feel yourself in any degree bound to me, I am now willing to release you, provided you wish it; while, on the other hand, I am willing and even anxious to bind you faster, if I can be convinced that it will in any degree add to your happiness. This, indeed, is the whole questlon with me. Nothing would make me more miserable than to believe you miserable; nothing more happy than to know you were so. In what I have now said, I think I cannot be misunderstood; and believe you miserable; nothing more happy than to know you were so. In what I have now said, I think I cannot be misunderstood; and to make myself understood is the only object of this letter. If it suits you best not to answer this, farewell. A long life and a merry one attend you. But if you conclude to write back, speak as plainly as I do. There can be neither harm nor danger in saying to me anything you think, just in the manner you think it.

"Your friend, LINCOLN."

What man could have analyzed the situation more shrewdly, and conducted his side of the case more judiciously than this young swain? And yet when we reflect that his entire attendance at school never exceeded ten months, that up

ance at school never exceeded ten months, that up to this time he had in a great measure been de-nied access to books, that his life had been spent in the loneliness and obscurity of the backwoods, surrounded by superstitious, ignorant and unlettered people, we are forced to conclude that nature had endowed Abraham Lincoln with more than ordinary intellectual capacity, and that God had set upon his brow the seal of his greatness.

Here followed an account of Lincoln's career as a lawyer, and debater, and presidential candidate. The speaker reproduced as a specimen of Lincoln's oratory a paragraph from a stump speech delivered at a little town in Illinois in the fall of 1858. After an extended account of his career in the presidential chair, the speaker closed with the following:

As the leader of a people in a great civil war,
Abraham Lincoln will occupy no insignificant
place, for the American rebellion is the most impressive chapter in the history of the nineteenth
century—the most powerful drama, the mightiest
conflict, with the grandest of modern armies, in
march, in siege, in battle. From Donelson and
Shiloh, from Vicksburg and Gettysburg, from
Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, from Atlanta and Franklin, from Nashville
and Winchester, from Petersburg and
the Wilderness, from Five Forks and Richand Winchester, from Petersburg and the Wilderness, from Five Forks and Richmond, the bloody panorama moves along. Palm Sunday, that beautiful day when the Savior of mankind in the glory of his humility rode into Jerusalem, has arrived. Grant, representing the fidelity, the love of liberty and union, and the unwavering resolution of the American people, receives the sword of the unfortunate Lee; a barbarous feudalism yields to Christian civilization. The national ensign once more floats in reassured supremacy over the public domain; the Union armies have triumphed and their victory ordains that the Constitution shall stand and the Nation remain one. In the midst of the rejoicing over the return of peace; the flaunting of joicing over the return of peace; the flaunting of flags, the ringing of bells, and the booming of cannon, comes the crowning catastrophe of the drama. The climax, as emotional as any creation of fancy, marks a sorrow extending far beyond the boundaries of the Nation and touches the heart of all civilization with grief at the loss of the benefactor and friend of humanity. Weary with the stories of friend of humanity. Weary with the stories of state, the great chieftain, seeking the relaxation of amusement, sits peacefully in the gaily-painted theather, watching the play. A pause in the scene—a pistol shot, and the shriek of "murder!" wrung from the heart of woman, follows. A stage-mad avenger, brandishing a dagger, and crying "Sic semper tyrannis," leaps from the President's box. A moment of incredulous suspense and then the deluge of people! Chairs, railings and curtains give way; strong men rush madly forward, trampling the weaker ones under foot; women scream and faint, and then comes the blood-curdling mixture of horror, concomes the blood-curdling mixture of horror, confusion and terror. The stage suddenly fills to suffocation with a dense and motley crowd, like son e horrible carnival; there are screams, and tears, and calls, and loud confused talk. In the midst of the pandemonium of execration and senseless hate, the cries of a party of soldiers endeavoring to clear the house; the infuriated crowd; the stage, with its painted wings, its spangles and gas-lights; the actors and actresses, in their gaudy costumes, shivering with fear, and their tears coursing down and fast washing away the rouge on their faces. In the midst of this tumultuous scene, bereft of life, and quietly sinking away, sits the great Emancipator. All the noise, all the confusion, all the terror is lost to him. The life-blood from those veins, the sweetest and richest of the land, drops slowly down; the head bends forward, the great right hand relaxes its grasp on the chair-round, and the eyes are closed. At length the body is carried away from the scene, and as the burden is borne carefully, quietly, down the halls and across the street, the crowd falls back in sacred terror. All night long, sur-rounded by family, friends and attendants, the body, with a mind already gone, lies quietly and peacefully breathing; as the sad vigil continues the eyes become glassy, the hands cold, and death's coze begins in little bubbles on the lips; at daybreak a few sudden and convulsive gasps, a shudder of the manly frame, and the soul of Abraham Lincoln goes forth to God and to glory.

glory. The great heart of humanity throughout the globe responds in sorrow at this saddest sacrifice upon the altar of human rights, and the world weeps as it never before has done since the days of Calvary and the cross. A just man has died for the unjust, that before the just man has died for the unjust, that before the law as before the throne of omnipotence, all men should be equal. Looking down the long vista of futurity, we see the colossal figure of history; with pen uplifted she inscribes on the seroll to the right, "With malice toward none, with charity for all," and to the left, "A government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The glorious brightness of that upper world, as it welcomes the faint and bleeding spirit of Abraham Lincoln, breaks through at his exit, flooding the world below with its golden light and illuminating every brow with the hope of a fair to-morrow. It is but the dawn of a day growing brighter as the is but the dawn of a day growing brighter as the grand army of freedom follows in the march of

Exercises at Wabash College.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, June 19 .- To-day was the occasion for the fifty-first commencement at Wabash College, held in the Music Hall. There were fifteen graduates in the senior class this year. No flowers were allowed to be carried upon the stage for any member of the class. Thus each member of the class was placed upon an equal footing in this respect. The programmes were printed upon brown wrapping paper, such as the meat-shops use, and were printed in Latin.

During the past year, ending June 1, prizes have been won by the following persons: Baldwin prize oration, \$40, by A. A. McCain, of Crawfordsville; representative to the intercollegiate contest, A. A. Mc-Cain; Baldwin Greek prize, \$40, by O. S. Hoffman, of Chicago. Junior prize essays: First, W. E. Willis, of Enfield, Ill.; second, A. D. Cunningham, of Kirkpatrick. Sophomore prize declamations: First, W. Jennings, of Greenwood; second, H. E. Lucas, of Veedersburg. Freshman prize declamations: First, H. Little, of Denison, Tex.; second, E. D. Randolph, of Lafayette. The freshman French prize was awarded to J. L. Hasbrouck, of Ethingham, Ill.

The trustees conferred the following degrees: Doctor of divinity, Rev. R. J. Cunningham, of Crawfordsville; doctor of philosophy, Prof. A. P. Keil, of Hanover College, and J. N. Rose, of Washington, D. C.; master of arts, Walter Evans, city, John W. Perrin, of Petersburg, Ill., Stewart Mackibben, Pentwater, Mich., and Rev. Pehert Leftrey, of Portadown Ireland Robert Jeffrey, of Portadown, Ireland. The following persons were in attendance at commencement: Gov. A. P. Hovey and

at commencement: Gov. A. P. Hovey and W. B. Roberts, of Indianapolis; Rev. M. L. Haines, Indianapolis; Prof. A. P. Keil, class '76, Latin professor in Hanover College; Rev. G. L. MacIntosh, '84, of Winamac; James F. Stutesman, '84, of Belleville, Kan.; John D. Thomson, of Lafayette; C. B. Landis, '85, of the Belphi Journal; Fred Cook, '84, Evansville; Rev. O. A. Smith, '83, of Frankfort; Dr. C. P. Colburn, '81, of Richmond; C. A. Steel, of Richmond; Otto Gresham, '81, Indianapolis; Professor Collet, of Indianapolis, let, of Indianapolis.

STATISTICAL NOTES. Since the issue of the catalogue of 1887-88 there have been three deaths among the alumni-Joel Henry Wells, class of '47; Frank F. O'Ferral, class of '76; Alonzo A. Rogers, class of '79. The senior class next year will contain forty-one members.

the college when it was first opened on President Tuttle has been at the head of the college for twenty-eight years. President Tuttle, assisted by Mrs. Tuttle, held a reception in Center Church to-night. This past year there has been an attendance of 236. The previous year the number was 242. There are thirty-seven weeks

There were twelve young men entered

Tichenor fund, from the bequest of Gabriel ing only for the use of students who are to be ministers. Besides these, there are the bequests of Jas. M. Haines, of New Albany, and J. C. Baldwin, of Orange, N. J.

The largest class consisted of twenty-four members in '76. The classes of '73 and '74 had twenty-one members each, in '77 and '88 there were twenty each and in '86 there were eighteen.

The first death among the alumni oc-cured in 1844, and was Ebenezer Palmer. The last death was Joel Henry Wells, in Of the alumni, ninety-three are dead.
One died in each of the years, 1844, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1862, 1870, 1871, 1881 and 1889. Two died in the years 1849, 1863, 1866, 1867, 1869, 1878, and 1886. Three died in 1872, 1873, 1880 and 1888. Four died in 1883 and 1885. Five died in 1864, 1874, 1877, 1882 and 1884. Six died in 1876. Seven died in 1868 and 1887.

The junior class this year issued, a neat

died in 1868 and 1887.

The junior class this year issued a neat pamphlet entitled, "The Ouiatenon," which is about the best production of the kind ever gotten out by any former class.

The following counties are yet entitled to scholarships: Adams, 3 years; Brown, 5; Crawford, 5; Floyd, 3; Grant, 3; Hancock, 3; Henry, 21-3; Hamilton, 11-3; Jay, 2; Martin, 5; Morgan, 5; Marshal, 2; Noble, 22-3; Perry, 3; Pulaski, 1; Pike, 3; Ripley, 4; Starke, 32-3; Scott, 1; Spencer, 5; Steuben, 5.

The fall term commences on Sept. 11.

Since Dec. 3, 1833, over 4,000 young men have received instruction in Wabash College.

The college was founded on Nov. 21, 1832 and the first faculty consisted of Caleb Mills, John S. Thomson and E. O. Hovey.

The first class graduated in 1832, and consisted of two members, one of whom is yet alive—Rev. Silas Jessup, of Rockton, Ill.

The other member, Rev. A. C. Allen, died

All the members of the classes of 1848 and 1853 are yet alive. They are all dead of the class of 1844, this being the only class but what some of the members are alive. Of

the class of 1845 one member is alive.—Dr.
Ben Dunn, of Macomb, Ill.
Professor Campbell held a reception at
his residence in the afternoon, in honor of
Governor Hovey. A large number of persons called to pay their respects to the
Governor, and music was furnished by the

Closing Day at Earlham.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal RICHMOND, June 19 .- Jacob Dunn gave an excellent address before the alumni association of Earlham, Tuesday evening, though no living human being could tell when he got through what he had been talking about. There was no subject announced; simply an "address from Jacob Dunn, State Librarian, class of 1874." The writer will always be in a chronic state of thankfulness to Jacob Dunn-not for his acephalous address, nor for his history of Indiana, nor for his straightening out of the State Library and pouring out his young life and eloquence to found a township library on every six miles square of Indiana. All these are noble; but what touched the writer's heart was to have Jacob touch him tenderly on the shoulder, about 10 at night, after his address, and ask him if he would not go out and sit on the stone steps of Parry Hall, and have a smoke. What a joy and relief after two days of declamations and orations-a perpetual feast of reason and flow of soul, interlarded with board meetings, social converse and the good things of the table, to sit down with Jacob Dunn, and, under the inspiration of a good eigar, and of having spoke a good piece with which no friend could pick a flaw, to hear Jacob tell of Earlbam as it was when he attended. '71 to '74—when the boys walked on one side of the drive and the girls on the other; when there was no sound of music in the house where now there are five in the house where now there are five pianos; when the boys could not go to the circus or to a play of Shakspeare without coming before the superintendent; when, in fact, the college was exerting a mild reformatory influence on such exuberant natures as Jacob's and bringing them to a moral and mental condition in which they could save the country when they were in the mood and times were fit. Jacob spoke very particularly of this last item—saving the country—in the closing part, the "application" part, so to say, of his address. He started out by showing the awful condition to which the race for wealth brings a man when he pursues it for its own sake; how, after all, happiness, "our being's end and aim," is not in it: how much better is the state of the grasshopper, who is a philosopher, and not a money bags, than that of the honey bee who stores up food that he never uses himself, and finally dies after a life of toil without having en-

joyed the beauty and poetry of the world. He advised the students to dip into nature, to know something of whateveris, the star. the chemic force, the bug, the plant, all thought and all objects of all thought; to go thought and all objects of all thought; to go into their libraries and commune with the kings of thought; to learn the best that has been said and thought in the world. And then, when the avenues of life opened, they would walk along in peaceful calm, and would find and enjoy their way and destiny. They might turn aside if they wished to do good and help build up the township libraries; they might study up the township libraries; they might study local politics, the greatest of studies in republic, and "so purify them that a barrel of Jay Gould's ducats could not be dumped into the State on the eve of a great elec-tion and change the result." Mr. Dunn was thinking very deeply here, and seemed very much affected, as also was his audi-ence. They sat painfully and solemnly silent as the awful state of our common country was portrayed, and the ways of po-litical purity and salvation were pointed out. The address was, in brief, a sterling address to youth, logically put, and beautifully expressed. It was warmly received, and will

probably carry more conviction and do more good than any single address of this commencement week. But Jacob's memories do not run farback when compared with the older ones. Dr. Pritchard, of Georgetown, Ill., told how, thirty years ago, the tailor came from Richmond and cut off the sinful collars to their coats, at a quarter each; how only the children of Friends could attend the school. Others told of other changes, that were real progress, and insisted that there was more sincerity of heart among the youth now than then, for the letter killeth and

the spirit giveth life. The second division of the class gave their orations Wednesday morning to a larger audience than that of the day before. The names and topics were in yester-day's issue. The essay of Miss Anna Wildman, of Indianapolis, was given with a fire and feeling worthy of the subject—"Our National Debt to Oratory." Don Carlos Barrett, of Spring Valley, O., handled the subject of divorce and personal parity without gloves and made a strong purity without gloves and made a strong plea for the restriction of divorce. "The Reign of Science," by E. O. Wooten, of Glens Falls, N. Y., was a summary of the discoveries and progress of a half century. and advocated the general principles of evolution. "The Comparison of Nations," by M. Frances Moore, of Richmond, put America at the head of the procession, with England, France, Germany and Russia bringing up the rear in the order named. Miss Moore has a fine presence, and is a natural speaker and one of the leaders of the class. The vocal music by Misses I. Frame, Della Newsom and Mrs. H. C. Johnson was a fine addition to the programme. The address of Hon. Hobbs in conferring the degrees was of rare sweetness and tenderness, pointed with briefness and good sense. The advanced degree of master of arts was granted to Fred R. Hathaway and Nellie E. Johnson for theses and original work. The honorary degree of doctor of philosophy was given to Robert Underwood Johnson, associate editor of the Century Magazine. The exercises closed with an address to the class from President Mills, at their special request, which was read by Prof. Trueblood, and written May 19, from Rugby, England, after visiting the 400 lads who are still feeling the influence of the great master, Arnold. The address was learned, and yet simple and eloquent, and in every sentence breathed a strong feeling of duty, love and devotion. He told them heart-life counts in scholarship, that the emotions should stand with the intellect, and that religion should be the supreme motive of the soul. With all their getting, get wisdom, for knowledge comes, and wisdom lingers; and closed by praying that the peace of God, which passeth knowledge, might ever reign in their hearts and minds.

was pronounced by Rev. Hobbs, the grad-uates received the presents and congratulations of their friends, and retired to the great dining-hall, where four hundred covers were laid and a sumptuous banquet spread, and the most successful commencement of Earlham College passed into his-

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN. Even the Nickel-in-the-Slot Idea Was Used by Priests 2,000 Years Ago.

New York World. The universal uses to which the nickle-in the-slot machine have been put has set the professional inventor to work cudgeling his brain with the result that to-day the petty shopkeeper is in a fair way to be superseded. A man no longer has his tongue made sticky by licking a postage-stamp, he deposits a nickel and draws forth two steel engravings of George Washington moistdeposits a nickel and draws forth two steel engravings of George Washington moist-ened to a nicety in their passage over a wet sponge. Does he want perfume he drops in his money and takes his choice of odors. Chewing-gum, sweets, his weight, life insurance policies—all may be had with no more waste of force than the weight of a dropping coin. He no longer carries a bulky opera-glass to the theater, but drops in his dime and finds his glass waiting for him.

It has been thought that these various devices might have been suggested by the innocent-looking affair in the front end of a bobtail car which furnishes a conduct-or—to the street-car company—and which has been the cause of so much profanity, expressed on the part of the men and suppressed by the gentler sex. It has even been accused of being guilty of murder. It is doubtful whether any inventor responsible for any of these devices could be convinced that he was not the first one to think of the contrivance, and if one told him that the principle was known and in every-day use more than two thousand years ago, or over five hundred years before the beginning of the Christian era, he would probably entertain serious doubts as to the sanity of his informant. Yet such is the fact. It has been thought that these various

The Greeks and later the Romans had a religious ceremonial of purification, or as they termed it, lustration. This was performed in various ways, originally by water; that is, ablution in what was known as lustral water. Later the ceremony took the form of sacrifices. The times when lustration was demanded were several, but probably the most common was just prior to entering a temple.

For a long time common bowls were used For a long time common bowls were used

for this purpose, but later the rapacity of the priesthood evolved a method by which a forced contribution could be ex-acted from the worshippers without the ob-jectionable way of having an attendant refuse all who would not pay. This device was operated on exactly the same general principles that characterize the machine of the present day; that is the drapping of the present day; that is, the dropping of the coin in itself being the force which sup-pled the water. The device was fashioned

as follows:

A large jar was provided, and inside and forming a part of it was a smaller jar, attached to the side of it. This smaller jar was divided into an upper and lower compartment by a false bottom, with an orifice in the center. This orifice was closed by a valve attached to a rod. This inner vessel was filled with the water, and after the lower compartment was filled the weight of the water closed the valve. The upper end of the valve rod was attached to a lever, having for its fulcrum a pivotal point on the circumference of the inner jar and ending in a tlat, spoon-like attachment directly under the center of the lid. The cover of the main jar was provided with a slit through which the coin was dropped on to the spoon and by the force of the blow lifting the valve and permitting the fluid to pass through the lower compartment and out through a little stop-cock provided for the purpose to the waiting devotee. When the weight of the coin had increased the angle of the lever, the coin dropped into the bottom of the jar and the "machine" set itself for the next comer.

These is reserved in constant use in the

These jars were in constant use in the various temples of Athens, and if the ancient Greek had a tithe of the curiosity of the modern Yankee they were doubtless the source of a considerable revenue to the priesthood, who controlled the monopoly.

New Thing in Marine Propulsion. Scientific American.

vessel.

A new and interesting experiment in marine propulsion is to be tried soon in this harbor. We allude to the new water-jet boat invented by Dr. Walter M. Jackson, of this city. The vessel is 100 feet long, 100 tons burden, with a boiler intended to yield 1,500 horsepower, applied to a Worthington pump, and used to eject a small stream of water—a three-quarter inch jet—from the stern post, at the keel line. The water is to issue under the energous pressure of 2,500 stern post, at the keel line. The water is to issue under the enormous pressure of 2,500 pounds to the square inch, and a speed of between thirty and forty miles an hour is expected by the owners—a velocity far in excess of any other craft afloat. The stern water jet issues from a faucet which takes the place of a rudder. The faucet is operated by a lever in the pilot-heuse. A jet pipe also extends from the main pump to the bow, where a similar faucet is located, also connected with the pilot-house lever.

Thus the pilot has absolute control of the Thus the pilot has absolute control of the

Better Late Than Never.

American to Englishman-When Victoria up the township libraries; they might study blushes, why is she like a famous poker civics and economics; they might study hand?"

Englishman (promptly)—"Aw, give it up." American—She turns a royal flush." Englishman-Aw. A week later-midnight-(Englishman starting up in bed)-Ha, ha! ho. ho! Good! royal flush. Joke. He, he! And so on.

A Kind of Succotash.

Paul Pioneer-Press. William Dean Howells is writing some dialect in Harper's Magazine. It is a kind of succotash of Bostonese patois and Louisiana rice field lingo.

## The Safest

ND most powerful alterative is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old are alike benefited by its use. For the eruptive diseases peculiar to



children nothing else is so effective as this medicine, while its agreeable flavor makes it easy to admin-"My little boy

had large scrofu-

lous ulcers on his

neck and throat from which he suffered terribly. Two physicians attended him, but he grew continually worse under their care, and everybody expected he would die. I had heard of the remarkable cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and decided to have my boy try it. Shortly after he began to take this medicine, the ulcers commenced healing, and, after using several

bottles, he was entirely cured. He is

now as healthy and strong as any boy

of his age."-William F. Dougherty, Hampton, Va. "In May last, my youngest child, fourteen months old, began to have sores gather on its head and body. We applied various simple remedies without avail. The sores increased in number and discharged copiously. A physician was called, but the sores continued to multiply until in a few months they nearly covered the child's head and body. At last we began the use of Ayer's Sar-saparilla. In a few days a marked change for the better was manifest. The sores assumed a more healthy condition, the discharges were gradually diminished, and finally ceased altogether. The child is livelier, its skin is fresher,

Long Point, Texas. "The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla presents, for chronic diseases of almost every kind, the best remedy known to the medical world."-D. M. Wilson, M. D., Wiggs, Arkansas.

and its appetite better than we have ob-

served for months."-Frank M. Griffin,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

SYMPTOMS OF PARESIS.

(CONSUMPTION OF THE BRAIN.) Restlessness, a feverish feeling, sleeplessness, periodic headaches, dizziness, dimness of vision, ringing in the ears, difficulty in thinking, trouble in remembering names and the faces even of friends. The victim of Paresis is often shocked or annoyed by little noises and trifling things. The nervous system is often in such condition that very slight causes, or even no cause at all, may excite to sudden outbursts of anger. A feeling of pressure upon the brain is frequently followed by seasons of despondency, mental depression, alternating with periods of wild, illusive hopes. When the brain begins to consume or decay many of these symptoms become aggravated. The world seems strange or different from what it was in the past; thought becomes a positive effort and life an intense burden.

Too often the victim of this great modern discase seeks to overcome these symptoms by stim-

Too often the victim of this great modern disease seeks to overcome these symptoms by stimulants. Nothing could be more injurious. The system needs soothing, toning and building up. Something unusual is demanded. And here is where the great difficulty has always been—to find something pure and yet positive in its results. The late Prof. Phelps, of Dartmouth College, realized this when he began his investigations, which resulted in the discovery of Paine's Celery Compound. He knew men and wemen required something heretofore unknown to the world, and his great discovery has furnished it. This compound checks Paresis, even after it has secured a foothold in the system. Taken on the approach of the first symptoms, it will positively prevent their increase. Its high indorsements by the medical fraternity and the cures it is effecting easily account for its wonderful popularity and the unusual stir it has caused in this community.

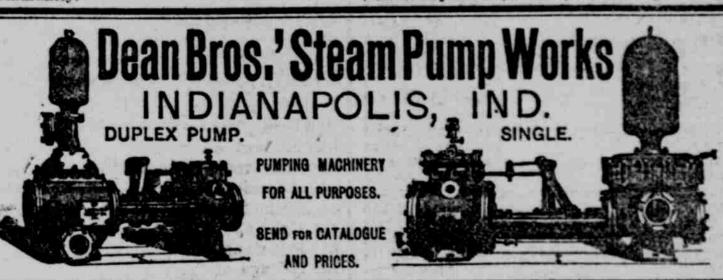
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NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act entitled "An act authorizing the sale and conveyance of certain lands belonging to the State of Indiana (approved March 7, 1889), and the appraise ment of said real estate thereunder, I will offer for sale at public auc ion and outery, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at my office, in the Indiana State Capitol Building, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, Tuesday, June 25, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to wit: Lot one (1), in block sixty-eight (68), in the original plat of the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, known as the Old State Offices Building, on the southwest corner of Washington and Tennessee streets. Terms of Sale—One-half of the purchase money in cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage. No bid for less than the appraisement will be accepted.

BRUCE CARR,

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An examination for entrance to the Freshman Class of all departments of Princeton College will be held in the Law School rooms, opposite Gibson House, Cincinnati, beginning Thursday, June 20, at 11 a.m., and continuing through Friday. The examination will be identical with that held at the same time in Princeton. Applicants should send in their names to FRANK H. KEMPER, 22 Johnston Building, Fifth and Walnut streets. FRANCIS L. PATTON, Present Streets. and Walnut streets. FRANCIS L. PATTON, Pres-dent of Princeton College.

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SECOND ADVERTISEMENT.

STATE OF INDIANA. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, INDIANAPOLIS, April 22, 1889. Notice is hereby given that scaled proposals will be received from publishers, authors or compilers, by the State Board of Education of Indiana, to furnish textbooks to the school trustees of the State of Indiana, for use in the common schools of said State, for a period of five years, as provided by a law passed by the General Assembly of Indiana on the 25th day of February, 1889. Such bids will be opened on the 1st day of July, 1889, at 3 p. m. at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., said board reserving the right to reject any or all bids. A copy of said law, and of blanks for proposals, contracts, bonds, affidavits, etc., will be furnished to prospective bidders upon application to said board.

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